

July 24, 1912

SA M. J. H. 18
M. J. H.

Maria Jane McKee Hoppett
died. - just 12 days
after Alice Fish Hoppett

She would have been 81 years
old in September.

The Madison Courier
July, 1912

IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Mrs. Maria J. Moffett.

A long life so beautifully spent in one community and so quietly influential for all that is the highest and best, as that of Mrs. Maria J. Moffett, who passed away on July 24th, and will be remembered and reviewed by many with interest. By request of The Courier a brief sketch of her life has been furnished for publication by a relative of the family.

In this city, where she was born Sept. 29th, 1831, the entire life of Mrs. Moffett was passed. She loved its beautiful surroundings of the wooded hills, the river and the rural drives. Many who had no personal acquaintance with her knew her presence as one of Madison's oldest and most honored residents, as they saw her daily driving about the city and its suburbs. She was the third and youngest child of the late James and Nancy McKee who were natives of Adams County, Pennsylvania. The house in which she was born was on the south side of what was then Main Cross street, near West, where business blocks have since been erected. Her father was a merchant and was one of the earliest members of the First Presbyterian Church. Her brother died in infancy and an only sister was married to Rev. Josiah Smith of Columbus, Ohio. Her mother, who was early widowed, possessed those forceful and graceful qualities of womanhood, which made her personal presence and her home influential in the lives of all with whom she associated and who enjoyed her hospitality. Her mother's brother, Rev. James A. McKee, later the founder of the McKee professorship of Christian Ethics at Hanover College, received his theological education through her mother's aid and resided for some time in their home. Members of the faculty, visiting ministers in Madison and personal friends were frequent guests.

In 1852 her marriage to Mr. S. S. Moffett, a merchant of Madison, who was originally from Hagerstown, Maryland, took place, and the home was established in the house which had been erected by her mother, Mrs. McKee, in 1832 on the corner of Mulberry and Third streets. For sixty years the home, in which six sons and two daughters were born, has continued as a center of happy family life, and of a radiating Christian influence and hospitality. With the exception of her first year, Mrs. Moffett lived the entire time of her more than four score years in this house.

Mr. S. S. Moffett, whose memory and influence are precious in Madison died in 1892. Five sons and a daughter survive their father and mother. One daughter, who died while a student at Glendale College, Ohio, and a son, who passed away in childhood, preceded their parents to the Heavenly home. Mrs. Moffett was

a faithful and devoted member of the First Presbyterian church. She was deeply interested in the cause of Christian missions and her two youngest sons, who are in the ministry, are engaged in the service of the Home and Foreign Mission Boards. For many years she was President of the Woman's Missionary Society and of the Flower Mission of Madison. She was a generous supporter of various causes needing aid.

In estimating the marked characteristics of Mrs. Moffett's disposition, her strong individuality and her conscientious convictions, in adherence to which she was unswerving, would be emphasized. Religiously devout and faithful to the high Puritan standards, she made the Scripture the rule of faith and practice, honored the Sabbath scrupulously and refrained from compromises with evil and irreligion. Serenity and cheerfulness of disposition were natural gifts which she also cultivated so that association with her was a pleasure and inspiration to others. Foreboding and superstitious fears had no place in her life.

The range of her reading and of her personal interests made her resourceful and well-informed. World events, especially the occurrences and progress on the mission fields, held a deep interest for her. The "Weekly Presbyter" published in Philadelphia was received and read in her home and her mother's continuously from the date of establishment in 1831. Her household cares were never slighted, and a well ordered home was her satisfaction and her pleasure.

No organic disease brought on death, but the gradual waning of strength and failing of the vital powers gave a peaceful end. At the last hour none could tell when earth gave place to Heaven. Calm and beautiful even after the passing away of the spirit, and as though renewed in years, the friends who looked upon her gentle face exclaimed "Can this be death?"

Such a lovely character and such a strong and unobtrusive womanly life in our Christian community of old Madison are of historic interest and worthy of fond thought. Her native city has been richly blessed in her long life of gracious and noble influence and her memory will abide in many hearts.

The words of the Proverbs, delineating the characteristics of the Godly woman are aptly descriptive of her life;

"She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy.

Strength and honour are her clothing; and she shall rejoice in time to come.

She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness.

She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness.

Her children rise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her.

Give her of the fruit of her hand; and let her own works praise her in the gates."

U
ne
The
to
In
L
In
to
to
of
P
d
E
sh
V
in
a
lee
A

P.S. Pardon me if I add a few words about the trial - it recesses to bring taken until next Monday, 10 AM. I think?

In the last morning session, Thursday, the lawyers, among other things, requested that they be permitted to produce missionaries as witnesses. The judge reserved his decision on this, but it is expected, that this will very likely be proceeded with on Monday at the reconvening of the court.

Yesterday the following cablegram was prepared and dispatched ^{to our boat} - Givson, Whittier & H. Miller (who signed it) Ger- chine etc helping to prepare it.

7/3 - " Inculcate New York alleged confessions read yesterday in open court, implicating in conspiracy, Bp. Harris, Becker, Noble, Morris, Underwood, Wood, Miller, Blair, Pennington, Fairbanks, H. L. G., H. C. G., Robert, the rocks, Ross, L. G. Witterson? Various declare confessions found

by two or three. no life, methodist
boards.

"Miller".

It seems to me that we may
have arrived at a very critical
point in the proceedings.

All the above you probably already
know, yet, possibly not, and your
wisdom and assistance seem
to me such a large factor in
this business, in which more
than you and Mrs. Moffett
were more vitally and indispensably
interested, that I am constrained

to include this in my letter of
sympathy, feeling that both you
and dear Mrs. Moffett will approve.

Now strangely are matters mingled
in this world - "In the
midst of life, we are in death."

A. F. W.

(Allen F. DeCamp)

Seoul, Korea (?)

Between July 4 and July 12, 1912 (?)

A.F.D (Allen F. DeCamp ?)

This is the postscript of a letter of sympathy written to Dr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Moffett after the death of their stillborn infant daughter on July 4th and before the death of Mrs. Moffett on July 12th. The letter, itself, is missing.

.P.S. Pardon me if I add a few words about the trial [Conspiracy trial]. A recess is being taken until next Monday, 10 a.m., I think.

In the last morning session Thursday the lawyers, among other things, requested that they be permitted to produce missionaries as witnesses. The judge reserved his decision on this, but it is expected that this will very likely be proceeded with on Monday at the reconvening of the court.

Yesterday the following cablegram was prepared and dispatched to our Board. Avison, Whittemore, E.H. Miller (who signed it) Gerdine, etc. helping to prepare it. viz. -

“Inculcate, New York alleged confessions read yesterday in open court implicating in a conspiracy Bp. Harris, Becker, Noble, Morris [all Methodist missionaries], Underwood, Moffett, Wells, Swallen, Blair, Bernheisel, Baird, Holdcroft, Lee, McCune, Roberts, Sharrocks, Ross, Lampe, Whittemore [all Presbyterians]. Prisoners declare confessions forced by torture. Notify Methodist Boards.

Miller”

It seems to me that we may have arrived at a very critical point in the proceedings. All the above you probably already know, yet, possibly not, and your wisdom and assistance seem to me such a large factor in this business in which none more than you and dear Mrs. Moffett were vitally and intelligently interested, that I am constrained to enclose this in my letter of sympathy, feeling that both you and dear Mrs. Moffett will approve.

How strangely are matters mingled in this world - “In the midst of life, we are in death.”

A.F.D.

(from the Samuel Hugh Moffett collection of Samuel Austin Moffett papers)

Noted but not copied

Station Letter

Mrs. Wilson DEPT. OCT 9 1912

Sept. 9, 1912

An Dong, Korea.

Aug. 13, 1912.

Dear Dr. Brown,

The word has been the

I don't know where this letter should begin. A few days ago I was reminded that at the last station meeting a month ago I was told to write the station letter but I must have been thinking of something else when the notice was given for I never heard it.

Mr. Wilson was called to a meeting of Ex. Com. in Seoul in April and was sent into Chongju on business on the way home. He returned with Mr. F. D. Miller and they gave their time to the Men's Helper Class while the class was in session and Mr. Miller was our guest May 30th a little.

noted daughter Alice Rittenhouse arrived. D. Erushurger and her Korean woman "Handoh" were with me. June 5th the class closed and Mr. Miller left by river boat

for the railroad ~~was~~ his way
come together with Mr. & Mrs. Crothers
and Mr. & Mrs. Renick on their
way to Pyung Yang language study.

Mr. Greenfield had written
that he would come in to An Dong on
his terminating trip and we ex-
pected him June 24. But Sunday
night about 10:30 o'clock he arrived
ill with dysentery. He had come
80 li that day finding he was worse
had been sick for four days. The
disease had a good start before
Dr. E. got a chance at it. Mr. Nelson
and Harrook and Dr. E. in did
the nursing for day and night
he required constant care.

Alice was only three weeks
old and my time was pretty well
filled with the house keeping
alone. Then Mr. Bruen came to
help nurse and was here with us
for ten days when Mr. Crothers re-
turned from Pyung Yang.

Mr. Greenfield was here

for five weeks and during that
time all of Mr. Melton's work stopped.
Then as soon as Mr. Greenfield was
able to travel Mr. Melton took him
by river boat to the R.R. and put him
on the train Sat. night for Hainan.

Mr. Melton spent Sunday in a
group near Hainan and next morn-
ing having some freight to look up
left by horse and food and went
up to Kinkuan a few miles only.

He was delayed there and
had to try to eat Japanese food.
Took the lotic train and was
wrecked in the tunnel. The
earth had caved in. Every body had
to walk into Hainan next night.
Mr. Melton had some bad business
and together with no food and
so much loss of sleep and the in-
terense heat he was used up. I was
somewhat alarmed when a tel-
egram came from Ho li out
asking me to send out chair
and coolies. But he is down at

-4-

hard work again. We plan to leave
Aug. 26 for General Meeting. Will
take river boat from here and hope to
reach Seoul by Thurs or Friday then
go on to Syed Chyeu where the children
and I will spend Sunday. A day
or two later we will join Mr. Nelson
in Pung Yang and see something of
General Assembly and then come
back to Seoul.

Past Sunday a Korean
pastor was ordained up at Pungie
120 li from here. The church there
supports him. They also have
the entire support of a Bible
woman whom they sent down
to be under my direction and
training. The old Bible woman
from Taikue works faithfully and
also Miss Hambold loaned us a
woman for four months. These
three women keep me in touch
with the work there. I don't get out
much.

We are having a very hard

summer. First the rains held off till much of the wheat died. Then a heavy down-pour of several days followed by another long spell of intense heat. Every day we feel sure must bring rain. My garden which has always been my pride is nothing to boast of this year. The price of rice is going up again.

This letter is more personal than station I fear.

Its very hot night and day but so far we are all keeping well. The children and I have not been to Annual Meeting since you were here and since April a year ago have seen but five white women and one child. So you can imagine how we will enjoy seeing the friends and hearing some good meetings.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Brown and yourself as well as to the members and friends of

of the Board - from
personally with your
aiding station.

Yours cordially yours.

Orville H. Helton.

(Mrs. A. G.)

Du Dong

U Kyung Dang Pion

Korea, Chosen.

Seoul, Korea.
August 31, 1912.

In view of the startling revelations brought to light in the proceedings of the "conspiracy" case now in progress in Seoul, to which your attention has already been directed, we feel constrained as American citizens to present for your information and consideration the following facts. In what we are about to say we wish to be clearly understood as recognizing two things; first, that there are fundamental distinctions between the administration of affairs of Japan proper and in Korea during this transition period; second, the right of Japan to deal with her Korean subjects without outside interference. We have in mind solely the interests and rights of foreigners and especially foreign missionaries under the present administration in Korea.

The first thing to which we would call your attention is that the foreigners have no adequate protection for their rights under the present administration in Korea.

This has been demonstrated by the fact that in the present case missionaries' houses have been searched, numerous publications coupling their names with conspiracy have appeared in the censored press, both in Korea and Japan, and twenty-one of them have been specifically mentioned in open court as being co-conspirators with the Koreans now on trial and are denied the opportunity of testifying on their own behalf. The processes in this trial indicate that in the event of arrest a foreigner would have no assurance for justice before the police and in the Local Courts.

Second, The Christian Movement in particular is hindered by police interference.

Notwithstanding the repeated protestations of the Government-General in favor of complete religious liberty for sometime past the native church in many parts of Korea has been intimidated and hindered in its work by various forms of police interference. An attitude of suspicion and the practice of constant espionage on religious gatherings as well as frequent threats and other direct forms of intimidation have interfered with the worship and work of the native church. A notable indication is that four-fifths of the men on trial at the present time are christian men and a large per cent of them trusted leaders in the churches. Dr. Uzawa, a prominent Japanese lawyer and member of Parliament, in a speech for the defence in this case declared that the constitution guarantees religious liberty but there is evidence from the records in this case that the administration is oppressing men on account of their belief whatever may be said of other matters. In our knowledge there are abundant facts outside the records of this case to justify such a statement.

Third, There are large property interests involved.

The mission boards, doing work in Korea, have invested large amounts of money in mission enterprises. Several hundred thousand dollars is spent annually in the support of these enterprises and of American missionaries. These investments are made under the guarantee of religious liberty. It can easily be seen that these investments, being freely made by Americans, may be rendered valueless for the purpose for which they are intended by the enmity and opposition on the part of the administration. It is of course recognised that property rights are as sacred when applied to the christian church as when applied to individuals or secular corporations and are as deserving of protection under national and international regulations.

In view of these facts the rights of foreigners in Korea and their relation to their home governments is no longer an academic question. If annexation abrogated the extra-territoriality rights of Americans-

concerning which we have had no direct information- then they are subject to the same judicial processes as the Koreans. This has been clearly and positively affirmed by the Japanese authorities. On page 21 of the Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Chosen (1910-1911), after declaring that Korean treaties "ceased to be binding" and that "foreigners in Korea are brought under Japanese jurisdiction" it is added: "the treaties of Korea being annulled as a consequence of annexation, the privileges of foreign consular jurisdiction which foreigners have hitherto enjoyed in Korea should be definitely done away with etc." In instructions to Residents printed on page 246, after assuming abrogation of treaties with Korea and the consequent annulment of all consular courts, this report says: "It follows that all law suits concerning foreigners, resident in Chosen, will be dealt with by our courts of justice exactly as those concerning other people in general".

The paragraph from which we have just quoted assumes that foreigners in Korea are under the same laws and that their rights are safe-guarded by the same administration of justice as are those in Japan proper. This assumption is far from being a fact. It is well known that the Government-General in Korea is administered partly under Korean, partly under Japanese and largely under military regulations. The present "conspiracy" case is being tried under an old Korean statute, which Mr. Ogawa, a Japanese lawyer of high standing, declared in court to be out of date and out of accord with the times in which we are living.

It appears that the choice of laws and the making of them in emergencies is in the hands of the Governor-General alone. In the outline of his powers given on page 26 of the report, herein referred to, number 4 is as follows: "he shall by virtue of his discretionary power, or of the authority specially delegated to him, issue ordinances of the Government-General, the violation of which may be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding two hundred yen"

Furthermore on page 68 of said report it is declared: "The law courts of the Government-General ~~directly belonging to the Governor-General~~ of the Governor-General, their establishment and abolition and their jurisdictional district are to be determined by him".

The authority conferred on the Governor General in respect to laws is further set forth in an Imperial Ordinance promulgated August 29, 1910 (See page 251 of the report referred to.) Article I says: "matters requiring the enactment of a law in Chosen may be regulated by decrees of the Government-General of Chosen". Article II says: "The Imperial sanction shall, through the Minister President of State, be obtained for promulgation of the decree mentioned in the preceding Article." But Article III still further buttresses the Governor General in absoluteism. It says: "In case of urgent necessity the Governor General of Chosen may immediately issue the decree mentioned in Article I". True this is to be referred after its promulgation for Imperial sanction and in the event of failure to secure such sanction, "the Governor General of Chosen shall declare that the same decree shall cease to be effective for the future". This simply gives to Imperial authority the right of veto and leaves the dictation of the Governor General. Consequently men have no means one day of knowing what decrees they will be living under the next. Nor have they any treaty or constitutional or even duly enacted statutory guarantees for life liberty and property under these provisions.

Even under the laws and ordinances brought into being as above indicated processes are equally at variance with all modern ideals and are not calculated to secure justice.

1, The police court has practically the determination of the guilt or the innocence of the accused- so much so that it appears arrest may in any given case be equal to conviction. The methods of the police in securing testimony are their own and are such as are calculated to secure

the desired results. The trial now in progress in Seoul is a most startling object lesson on this point. What has happened once may happen again and that which has happened to the Koreans may happen to foreigners since they are to be "dealt with by our own courts of justice exactly as ---- other people in general".

2, The Procurator's court and the police court act in harmony. A Japanese lawyer said in a speech "this case convinces me that the people and Procurators are one and the same". This makes the Procurators only the mouth-piece for the police. Once in the hands of the police the result is a foregone conclusion.

3, The judges have absolute authority to select the evidence they will admit. This has been fully demonstrated in the conduct of this case and the action of the judges on that point was sustained by the Appeal court. This court in its decision declared: "It belongs to the authority exclusively of the judges concerned to decide whether in the trial of a criminal case the examination of a given evidence is necessary or not. This authority of the judges is not to be circumscribed at all by the nature, kind or degree of importance of the particular evidence. The court therefore, may order the examination of any evidence ~~xxxxxxx~~ which it thinks necessary without waiting for the petition of counsels or any others interested". In that case one could be convicted of murder while the man supposed to be murdered was clamoring for an opportunity to declare himself alive.

4, Accused persons may be held in custody for months without trial and without communication with friends or counsel. This has been done in the present case. Thus men are deprived of their liberty without due process of law and may be subjected to the most degrading and severe punishment though innocent of any offence.

As an excuse for irregularity in the legal processes the "different grade of civilization and different standard of living" in Korea are cited. For this reason old Korean laws may be revived "as the seirei or decrees issued by the Governor General". If foreigners are to be "dealt with as other people in general" than they are put on a level with those of a "different grade of civilization" presumably lower than that of the Japanese.

If men are to live under the absolute jurisdiction of a foreign country it is well that the nature of that jurisdiction should be understood. Hence we have felt it to be our duty to ourselves, our fellow citizens and our cause in this land to contribute this statement towards a clearer understanding of the situation. We respectfully submit that in the light of all the facts recited it is a question for Christian nations to consider seriously how far they should stretch the comity and equality of nations to include the endorsement and acceptance of such a judicial system as that described above.